Archbishop Heshes, in Reply to General Cass, and is Sask'Halbactors,

From the Courier and Esquirer.

Some persons imagine that a high nonor has been conferred on me by the importance assigned to my thought proper to pronounce in the Senate of the United States. The providence of God has directed that General Cass should serve not only his country but his race in one order of life, and that it should be my humble purity of motives is not inferior to his. But whilst he has steered his prosperous bark on yielding tides and with avoing winds as one of the approved and cherished great men of his country, it has been my lot, though a citize of the same countries of the country, it has been my lot, though a citize of the same countries of the countri

everywhere in favor of American religious rights; and Mr. Underwood, as having covered the whole ground by previously reading his report to Dr. Baird, who approved of it even before it was submitted to the Senate.

I trust it will be, as it ever has been, the pleasing duty as well as right of the Executive Department of this government, to interpose its kind and courteous offices with other State sovereignties in dissuading from acts of oppression likely to shock the feelings of humanity at large. But for this purpose, I think legislation is unnecessary; and, under the circumstances, I vastly prefer the form of policy presented at the Madiai meeting to that which General Case has broached in his senatorial place. The former goes for treaties, and I go for treaties, if anything is to be done in the matter; the latter goes for charging our representatives abroad with half-defined duties, semi-humanitarian, and, if I may be allowed the expression, semi-everything, and yet tothing definite. This, I trust, will be received by General Case as a sufficient apology for my having introduced his name into my letter.

In my letter, to which General Case takes such exceptions, I stated that, if our American Congress implicate itself in such questions to be seen to by our representatives abroad, I feared that such interference would be regarded by foreign governments as drivelling. I was not then aware that what I anticipated as a probable contingency, had already become a historical fact. It appears from Mr. Barmard's communication, that a letter addressed by him to the King of Prussia, confided to a distinguished hand, had been returned to him—the party decilining the responsibility of presenting it. Interference between our minister and the King and the King's private secretary, subsequently took place; and it is amusing to perceive with what amiability of language the King and his secretary lowered down the American Minister himself; and I can translate the correspondence in no other sense, under the circumstance, shan

forest to represent the meaning of my desiments, he misropressure as again, no doods unisationally. His communication again these missagesteed with the misropressuntations themselves; and that if an placed, my implement to the mean of the mean of

view to accure the right to such interment. The minister, like an house man, dismanded him from the control of the control of

against its opposite, the several positions of this great production would be found so mutually effective in their destruction of each other; that no positive result would remain, except that General Oass is, what everybody knows, a statesman of great benevolence, having a great respect for the American people, especially the majority.

The Senator from Mitchigan maintains the supremacy of individual conscience, but he nullifies that supreme according to his definition of conscience, by imiting the right to follow its dictates, and subjecting that right to the prohibition of law, human or divine. Now if the conscience of the individual is supreme and the law of the land of any country is supreme and the law of the land of any country is supreme and the law of the land of any country is supreme also, which supremesy shall give way to the other? These are the premises laid down by General Cass, but unfortunately he has left the conclusions to be drawn from them, respectively to destroy or annihilate each other. His idea of conscience is not that it is a superior and indestructible, independent, moral faculty in the human soul, enabling every man to disniguish and choose between what seems to him good and evil, but that conscience gives right to the individual to act out or manifest in words or deeds its interior dictates. On the other hand, he arms the civil authorities of all countries with the acknowledged right to control outward actions; so that by confounding outward actions with conscience it self, he betrays and hands over that sarred vineiple to be judged of and controlled by magistrates and civil governments. His first ebullition in favor of conscience is the proclamation that his purpose is "not merely to protect a Catholic on Protestant country, a Protestant in a Catholic country, a Jew in a Christian country, but an American, surgest and each in regard to this subject, on the ground of principle. Principle is neither Catholic nor Protestant, Jew and Carlonic in the country, as well as a faribated. It

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highly peaks-worthy in his estimation, he can make
the experiment, but he must shide the consequences.

The distriction, or hat a fallaclous one, between coascience acting for the individual, forbidding him to
do an evil act, and conscience dictating to him to do
good, or what he may think good, without regard to
others, wherever he may find himself. If this principle were carried out! fear that strange exhibitions
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of his conscience in all countries. If he should happen to be a Millerite, visiting Rome, it shall be his
privilege to pitch his tent in froat of St. Peter's
church, then and there, under the protection of
General Case's doctrine, to speak and act according
to the dictate of his conscience. He will understake
by applying "figures, which never he," to the Book
of Daniel, and to Revelations, and elucidating the
subject still more by exhibiting appropriate drawings of the big horn and the little horns, with various reference to the number of the beast, descriptive of Anti-Christ, prove clearly that his doctrine is
supposed. Anti-Christ, prove clearly that his doctrine is
supposed. Anti-Christ, he may be a subject still more by exhibiting appropriate
down from some window of the Vatican, unable to
interfere lest his government class.

I am not unmindful that General Case has ascribed
very high powers, axia, in my Judgment, extrawgant powers, to human governments, in a supposed
right of their to bidge what is conscience.

Again, "the humble legislator has the right to separate presumptions or unformed pretentions at warwind the case of the supposed right of the base of the passions, however house the
more supposed to the passions, however house the work of the
passions, however house the more supposed
right of the humble legislator has the right which he
had claimed for it elsewhere, and he

ways depends upon its substantial agreement, but circumstantial difference as regards the thing to be illustrated. Omnis comparatis claudicat. General Cass must surely be aware that the figure of an egg is not a comparison suited to the description of another egg. they are both so much allike; that to suggest the idea of a piece of chalk by comparing it with another piece of chalk would be entirely out of the rules of rhetoric. General Cass has taken advantage of this even for the purposes of argument, when he assumed that because I spoke of the destruction of property, whether in Boston or in Philadelphia, as a violation of the rights of conscience in regard to those persons to whom such property belonged, I am to be understood literally, and therefore as recognizing that conscience can be violated through the medium of outward violence. I dinot mean any such thing. No outward violence can reach that fortress in the human soul, to which conscience can always retreat, and from which she can laugh to scorn the attempts of men to invade her stronghold. I do not admit that from the beginning of the world up to this day there ever has been a violation of the rights, freedom, liberty, or divine sovereignty of the human conscience. That is the portion of his nature which God placed beyond the reach of human power. His civil rights might be taken away, his property confiscated, his reputation rendered infamous, the life of his body sacrificed at the stake, or given to wild beasts at the Coliseum, but the sovereignty of his conscience above all earthly powers has never in a single instance been vanqually by the gruelty or injustice of his fellow beings. When, therefore, General Cass takes advantage of my using language in reference to this subject, such as that the rights of conscience had been violated in Charlestown or in Philadelphia, he forgets that there is among men an order of language appropriate to the science of any subject, and another which accommodates itself to the confusion of ideas in the popular mind. core; that in reality the sun is the centre of our system, and that all the planets, the earth included, are rising and setting and revolving around the centre.

I stated at the commencement of this reply that the necessity of finding myself in an apparent collision with so distinguished a man as General Cass was less of a pride than of a humiliation. The circumstances under which my letter was written have been referred to in the foregoing part of this communication. I never dreamed that that letter would attract the special attention of any one. It has turned out otherwise, however. If General Cass had intimated to me, in any private manner, that there was one word in it disrespectful to himself, I should have immediately, in the same manner, replied in vindication or in apology. If, on the other hand, he had signified to me, twelve or fourteen months ago, that he intended to make my letter the ground-work or occasion of his great speech, I should have been prepared with ample materials to reply to it far more effectively than it has been possible for me to do amidst incessant interruptions, and within the limited period that has been allowed me since his oration in the Senate. As it is, however, I stand by my letter, and I shrink not from the explosion of the great mortar, which it has taken this experienced gunner so long a period to charge, as if he intended that it should not only kill my little sparrow of a letter, but also that it should frighten away all the birds of the neighborhood. I find my little sperieorax in domicitio not only chirping, but without a single featheret of its wing ruffled.

This letter is already too long, and I hope I may be pardened if I make a few general remarks, bearing more or less directly on the circumstances which directed it. The first remark is, that in this country, at least, no man is oppressed in consequence of his religious belief, so long as he submits legally to the constitution and hws by which it is governed. And yet I regret to say that many of our citizens are

pathy with the Madiai, or those of our anniver week, were it not for the vent which they fur for the denunciation of Pope and Popery? The is not and there eaghs not to be opposition to complaint of these proceedings. The Catholic the United States are accustomed to such. Mean the complaint of these proceedings are country of free speand free writing, and it is better to bear with But on the whole, this is a country of free speand free writing, and it is better to bear with But on the whole, this is a country of free speand free writing, and it is better to bear with But on the whole, this is a country of free speand free writing, and it is better to bear with But on the work of the

New York, June 5, 1854.

New Patents Issued.

List of patents issued from the United State Patent Office, for the week ending June 6, 1854—each bearing that date:

Brown S. Wood, of Buriville, R. I.—For improvement in knitting machines.

Robert Waddell, of England.—For improvement in England, April 27, 1853.

A. H. Rauch, of Bethlehem, Pa.—For improvement in machines for washing bottles.

Charles F. Brown, of Warren, R. I.—For improvement in instruments for taking deep sea sounding.

Jos. de Palm, of New York, N. Y.—For improvement in brick pottery kilns. Patented in England July 13, 1852; in France, August 13, 1852; in Holland and Belgium, September 15, 1852.

Henry R. Campbell, of Lebanon, N. H.—For improvement in the combination of a railroad tracking wheels.

Samuel McCormick, of Dublin, Ireland.—For improvement in pressing the thread upon screw blanks Patented in England, March 22, 1853.

Donald Taylor, of East Boston, Mass.—For berthkneel former.

Henry Allen, of Norwich, Conn.—For improvement in bent timbers for ship frames.

Whitman Price, of Goldsborough, N. C.—For improvement in cultivators.

Jared Pratt, of Taunton, Mass.—For improvement in cultivators.

Jared Pratt, of Taunton, Mass.—For improvement in cultivators.

Jared Pratt, of Taunton, Mass.—For improvement of dampers in rotary stoves.

Wm. W. Hill, of Greenport, N. Y.—For improvement in grain mills. Patented in England January 22, 1850.

Mathias P. Coons, of Brooklyn, N. Y.—For improved rivet clamp for wire fences.

W. A. Flanders, of Sharon, Vt.—For improved rivet clamp for wire fences.

Mathias P. Coons, of Brooklyn, N. Y.—For improved rivet clamp for wire feaces.

W. A. Flanders, of Sharon, Vt.—For moth killer Ross Dugan, of New York, N. Y.—For improved machine for cleaning and watering streets.

Edward and James M. Clark, of Lancaster, Pa.—For improvement in flouring mills.

Smith Beers, of Naugatack, Conn.—For improved method of turning hubs, &c.

Timothy F. Taft, of Worcester, Mass.—For furproved device for operating cutter-heads of planing machines.

Alfred Brady, of New York, N. Y.—For improvement in yault covers.

Afred Brady, of New York, N. Y.—For improvement in vault covers.

Noah W. Speers, of Cincinnati, Ohio.—For improved hydrant cap.

James A. Whipple, of Boston, Mass.—For improved mechanism for operating pumps.

Samuel H. Dudley, of Milton, Conn.—For improvement in road scrapers.

Edward P. Day, of New York, N. Y.—For improvement in machines to print subscribers manues.

Edward P. Day, of New York, N. Y.—For improvement in machines to print subscribers names, &c., on newspapers.
Francis M. English, of Hopkinsville, Ky.—For improvement in whiffletrees.
Robert M. Wade, of Wadesville, Va.—For improved lubricator.
Alexander B. Latta, of Clucinnati, Ohio.—For improvement in steam generators.
Charles F. Martine, of Boston, Mass.—For improvement in sofa bedsteads.
Hymen L. Lipman, of Philadelphia, Pa.—For improvement in excavators.
Wm. B. Johnson, of Staunton, Va.—For improvement in excavators.
Wm. B. Johnson, of Staunton, Va.—For improvement Clark, of Rahway, N. J.—For improvement in excavators.
Patrick Clark, of Rahway, N. J.—For improved water level indicator for steam boilers.

Patrick Clark, of Rahway, N. J.—For improved water level indicator for steam bollers.

Thes. and Saml. Champion, of Washington, D. C.—For improvement in feathering paddlewheels.
Waitman Davis, of (near) Morgantown, Va.—For improvement in seed planters.

John Sleffield, of Pulnerville, N. Y.—For improvement in apparatus for filing mill saws.

Rott, H. Colyer, of New York, N.Y.—For improvement in gold a malgamators.

Isaac R. Shank, of Buffalo, Va.—For improved ath machine.

David Russell, of Drewersburg, Ind.—For improvements of the state of the

ment in gol'l a malgamators.

Isaac R. Shank, of Buffalo, Va.—For improved ath machine.

David Russell, of Drewersburg, Ind.—For improved method of operating sawmill blocks.

Harrison C. Clark, of Worcester, Mass.—For improved lathe.

Thos. Crossley, of Boston, Mass.—For improvement in weaving cut-pile fabrics.

Wm. Cann, of Black Rock, N. Y.—For cleaning bolts of flouring mills.

Edward Harrison, of New Haven, Conn.—For improvement in grinding mills.

Jordon L. Mott, of New York, N. Y.—For improvement in securing car wheels upon axles.

Edwin J. Green, of Cedarville, N. Y.—For improvement in joint bodied buggies.

Levi Dederick, of Albany, N. Y.—For improvement in hay presses.

Jas. J. Johnson, of Alleghany, and James V. Cunningham, of Pittsburg, Pa., for improvement in moulding hollow ware.

John C. Reed, of Mount Vernon, O., assignor to C. P. Buckingham and Henry P. Upton, of ameliace.—For improvement in grinding mills.

Hervey Ely, of Rochester, N. Y., assignor to Samuel B. Ely, of same place.—For improvement in drying flour.

Thos. Wallace and Henry Bachreister (the latter now deceased,) of Philadelphia, Pa.—For improved blowing fan.

Dennis Donnovan, for himself, and as administrator of Witchell G. Hallman, deceased, now, and late of Philadelphia county, Pa., assignor to H. J. White, of Philadelphia, Pa.—For improvement in cooking range.

Alfred Krupp, of Essen, Prussia.—For improvement in car and other wheel tires.

A poinful sceident occurred at Sing Sing, on Thursday last. The wife, son, and caughter of Dr. Bacon, who reside near that village, were thrown out of a carriage. Mrs. Bacon was sheckingly bruised—so seriously, indeed that there is little hope of her recovery. The others were less seriously hut. Dr. Bacon is a brother of Dr. Leonard Pacon, of New Haven.